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A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.

I.

Following our custom of many years, we have prepared for this and the following number of THE DIAL a condensation of the summaries of the year's work in Continental literature appearing in "The Athenæum" for July 6. The articles this year are twelve in number: Belgium being dealt with by Professor Fredericq, Bohemia by Dr. Tille, Den-

mark by Dr. Ipsen, France by M. Pravioux, Germany by Dr. Heilborn, Greece by Professor Lambros, Holland by Mr. C. K. Elout, Hungary by Mr. Katscher, Italy by Dr. Biagi, Norway by Herr Brinchmann, Poland by Dr. Belcikowski, and Spain by Don Rafael Albamvia. Sweden and Russia are the only two countries of literary importance which are not represented upon the present occasion.

Professor Fredericq, writing of Belgium, deals first with the French writers, then with the Flemish. Among the former, M. Maeterlinck occupies the place of honor with "La Vie des Abeilles," which we have already had in an English translation. M. Georges Eckhoud, fresh from a prosecution for immorality, from which charge he has been acquitted, "is now beginning again ardently" with his "Faneuse d'Amour." A few of the most important books are these. "Petites Légendes" and "Philippe II.," both by M. Verhaeren; "Poèmes Agrestes," by M. Joseph Liesse; "Trente Ans de Critique Littéraire," by the late Gustave Frédéricq; "Sainte-Beuve Inconnu," by M. de Spoelberch de Louvenjoul; "Styles et Caractères," by M. Georges Legrand; "L'Industrie dans la Grèce Ancienne," by M. Henri Francotte; "Clovis," by M. G. Kurth; "Les Boers et les Origines des Républiques Sud-Africaines," by M. Jules Leclercq; "La Grèce Contemporaine," by Baron Guillaume; "La Chine en 1899," by M. Jules Duckerts; "De Bruxelles à Karéma," by M. A. J. Wauters; "Deux Ans au Congo," by M. Constant de Deken; and a number of works on international law and comparative legislation. In Flemish literature, the following are noteworthy: A work on old Netherland songs, by M. F. van Duyse; a "History of the Literature of the Netherlands," by M. Emile Deneef; "Twenty Flemish Faces," by the Abbé Hugo Verriest; and a book on Henri Conscience, Jan van Beers, and Peter Benoit, by M. Pol de Mont. In Flemish *belles-lettres* we have "Summertide" and "Summerland," by M. Steyn Streuvels, a pastry cook by vocation; "A Lion of Flanders," by M. Cyriel Buyse; and, among theatrical pieces, the "Siddartha" of the MM. Minnaert, and two realistic pieces called "The Maker of Bricks"

and "The Poachers," both by M. L. Scheltjens.

Dr. V. Tille begins his report from Bohemia with the following paragraph:

"Bohemian literature has been undergoing a crisis of transition for several years; this appears just now very palpably in *belles-lettres*, and this year's rather disappointing output does not point to any thorough change. The older generation has already passed its prime, and sums up its production by publishing various 'collected works' or 'final editions'; in the youngest there is a ferment of new tendencies and fresh ideas, which, however, appear more in plans and attempts at finding out new ways than in the production of mature literary work. Foreign influences, Western as well as Russian, both in fiction and criticism, operating extensively by means of an unusually large number of translations, are clearly visible in all our contemporary writing."

All this leads to criticism, and in this field the influence of the University is making itself felt.

"Mr. Jaroslav Vrchlicky, the foremost amongst our poets, expounds in his university lectures the prominent epochs of Western literatures, adding at the same time copious specimens in his many translations, to which he has lately added a new volume of 'Artistic and Popular Poetry.' Other professors and lecturers sedulously cultivate literary history, and our recent University Extension prospers well, especially in spreading the knowledge of Bohemian literature."

The death of the poet Julius Zeyer has been a "great loss to Bohemian letters," and has occasioned numerous critical estimates of his work. The novel of the day "has been influenced by foreign psychological and social romances." Among its representatives are "Lights of the Past," by Mr. Simacék; "Rebellion," by Miss Bozena Kuneticka; and the "Angelic Sonata" of Mr. Merhaut. Mr. Vrchlicky is to the front in both lyrical and dramatic composition. "The Water Fairy," a new opera by Mr. A. Dvorak, is mentioned here, partly for the sake of Mr. J. Kvapil's libretto, which is distinctly a literary work.

Dr. Ipsen, speaking of Danish literature, reports a tendency of fiction to become historical, or otherwise objective. The veteran novelist, Professor H. F. Ewald, has added "Lisbeth Torbensdatter" to the list of his "big historical novels." Works by younger writers include "Ale Langskjægs Saga," by Herr P. V. Hammer; "Adelbrand and Malfred," by Herr Jacob Knudsen; "Crumlin" (a Cromwell story), by Herr Carl Ewald; and "Enevold Brandt," by Herr Svend Leopold. These are works of historical fiction. The novelists who have chosen to write of modern life have given us "Daily Bread," by Herr E. Söderberg; "The Springs," by Herr

Z. Nielsen; "The Unpardonable Sin," by Herr E. Egeberg; "Lille Rødhætte" (Little Red Ridinghood), by Herr Henrik Pontoppidan; "Sekten Aar," by Herr Karl Larsen; and "Deeds of the Heart," by Herr Sven Lange.

"Herr Mylius Erichsen has undertaken the task of describing in a large work the heath districts of Jutland, which are now disappearing fast under the ploughshare and the tooth of the harrow."

Poetry has done better than fiction in Denmark during the past year. Herr Valdemar Rørdam's "Den Danske Tunge" is a volume of noteworthy verse, "pervaded by a remarkable sensitiveness, yet fortified by a manly spirit." Herr Drachmann has produced an Icelandic drama called "Halfred Vanroia-deskjald." "Violin," a narrative in verse by Mrs. Blicher-Clausen, is the work of "the first female poet of any importance we have had." Two new translations of Shakespeare are now in course of publication. In literary history, three important works are noticed: Dr. V. Andersen's great biography of Oehlenschläger, Dr. Schwanenflügel's life of Bishop Mynster, and Professor Bøgh's biography of Christian Winther.

M. Jules Pravioux's account of the year in French literature is long and interesting. He begins with the theatre, and the recent revival of M. Sardou's "Patrie," following by an account of a play based upon Daudet's "La Petite Paroisse." M. F. Vanderem's "La Pente Douce" is "charming in its unerring analysis, the veracity of the characters, the sincerity of their actions, the grace of their talk." Of "Les Remplaçantes," by M. Brieux, we read—

"The energy and occasional success with which M. Brieux attacks the most burning questions of the hour are familiar. In this play he studies one of the evils of our society: he brings forward wives who leave their husbands, their children, and their village to go to Paris to take the place of mothers, to enter as 'nourrices' into rich families."

"La Course du Flambeau," by M. Paul Hervieu, gets the most attention from the present writer.

"His mysterious and bizarre title is a reminiscence of a Platonic idea and of a well-known verse of Lucretius. Generations pass on the earth and transmit to each other the torch of life, like the runners in the ancient ceremonies:—

'Et quasi cursores vitali lampada tradunt.'

M. Hervieu, in a very close but simple action, of which the general effect is a little sad, has developed the idea that affection does not hark back; that mothers love their daughters more than they are loved; that the

heart, like the mind, always looks towards the future; that we are attached by a stronger bond to our children than to our parents; and that, if a crisis in family life obliges us to choose between the two, we prefer to side with our children, as the law of nature has decided."

Other conspicuous plays are "La Veine," by M. Alfred Capus; "Les Medecis," by M. Henri Lavedan; and "Pour l'Amour," by M. Auguste Dorchain. In fiction, we have works by MM. Bourget, Zola, Theuriet, Rosny, France, Pouvillon, and others. No work by M. Bourget shows more clearly the influence of Taine than his novel "Un Homme d'Affaires." "Le Fantôme" is a second novel by the same author. Of M. Zola's "Travail" we read that it

"Is a vast poem celebrating human labour. Work is for the individual what fertility is for the species—the means of existence. The thesis is developed on a large scale; the volume is stuffed full of life, as usual with M. Zola; it exhibits his great talents for description, his art of evolving and moving masses of men; but it is composed on too ample a scale, it shows symbolism grown gross, and carelessness in style."

M. Theuriet's novels are "Illusions Fauchées" and "La Petite Dernière." The MM. Rosny have published "Le Chemin d'Amour," a story of modern observation which has not, however, essentially "altered their romanticism and pantheism."

"The book of M. France, 'Monsieur Bergeret à Paris,' is simply a masterpiece, like its predecessors. Our language has never been so perfectly written, with such artistic avoidance of exaggeration, such sure expression of thought in every detail. M. Bergeret judges with clear-sightedness and moderation the troubles which Paris exposes to his view, and finds in the history of olden time the explanation of almost every human circumstance. In 'Vœu d'être Chaste,' M. Pouvillon attacks a decidedly delicate and difficult question. His work is beautiful, penetrating, sad, and movingly truthful, and his characters are vigorously conceived. Problems of conscience, painful and serious, are here well put before one, not as abstract theories, but as imperious realities."

Other novels are "La Carrière d'André Tourrette," by M. Lucien Muhlfeld; "Une Flambée d'Amour," by M. Masson-Forestier; and "La Fleur de Joie," by Mme. Daniel Lesueur. The greatest of living French poets, M. Sully-Prudhomme,

"In his 'Testament Poétique' of this year shows strong irritation against the innovators who are attempting to transform traditional metres; and, although he is at pains not to be too rough with them, they have made him feel rather more than out of temper. He endeavours to set up against their pretensions a scientific theory demonstrating the excellence of the Parnassian metre."

Other poetical productions are the "Voix Humaines" of M. Louis Sauty, the "Vers

le Soir" of M. Albert Méral, the "Fleurs d'Aube" of Mme. Madeleine Paul, and the "Stances" of M. Jean Moréas. Literary history and criticism have rarely been better represented in France than during the past year.

"M. Emile Boutroux has given us the best and most profound study on Pascal yet written. He has taken up his work in a spirit of respectful admiration, but he possesses the critic's weapons, and it is as a learned scholar relying on documents that he has analyzed the 'Provincial Letters' and the 'Thoughts.' He has been careful not to yield to a common temptation and make Pascal into a philosopher."

M. Gaston Paris has dealt

"With old poems and ancient legends in his 'Poèmes et Légendes du Moyen Age,' works which derive an agreeable flavour from their antiquity alone; tales almost infantine, but revealing ingenious meanings and far-off thoughts to those who can decipher and understand them. These bygone tales M. Paris tells with a delightful charm, a delicate sense of their intimate poetry, a reverential feeling which is contagious."

Other important works in this department are "Le Théâtre Français avant la Période Classique," by M. Rigal; "Le Théâtre Français et Anglais," by M. Charles Hastings; a volume of essays by M. René Doumic; "Les Ecrivains et les Mœurs," by M. Henry Bordeaux; "Les Romanciers Anglais Contemporains," by M. Blaze de Bury; and two books on Ruskin, by MM. Jacques Bardoux and H. J. Brunhes. Among books of historical scholarship, the following are important: "Fouché," by M. Louis Madelin; "La Noblesse Française sous Richelieu," by M. le Vicomte G. d'Avenel; and "Les Tronçons du Glaive," by the MM. Paul et Victor Margueritte. The last-named book has almost the interest of a novel. It is concerned with the war of 1870, and "revives with an intimate sense of tragedy events which did not seem capable of being represented except by large exterior masses." A few other works of scholarship may be mentioned. They are M. Emile Faguet's "Problèmes Politiques du Temps Présent," M. Emile Boutmy's "Essai d'une Psychologie Politique du Peuple Anglais au XIXème Siècle," M. Théodore Ruyssen's "Kant," M. Jean Finot's "Le Philosophie de la Longévité," M. G. Dumas's "La Tristesse et la Joie," and Mlle. Lucie Faure's "Newman and the Oxford Movement." M. Pravioux concludes his paper with the following remarks:

"I can, at all events, attempt without undue temerity to discover the common tendency of writers of to-day. You meet, I think, almost everywhere an aversion to the conventional, the artificial, and a patient and per-

sistent search for nature, reality, and truth. Three writers, whose works in different degrees express this tendency, have left their mark on the living generation — Flaubert, Taine, Renan. Perhaps these three men will continue to influence the opening century. Perhaps their glory will be eclipsed by the arrival of some great genius who will open unexplored ways to the French spirit and will produce masterpieces. We must wait; it is for the future to speak."

The report of German literature made by Dr. Heilborn is concerned almost wholly with the drama, the novel, and the poem. The various departments of scholarship are not represented at all, and the only books discussed outside of *belles-lettres* are the "Jugenderinnerungen" of Herr Heyse and Bismarck's "Briefe an Seine Braut und Gattin." Dr. Heilborn opens with such general reflections as these:

"The literary revolution which Germany experienced in the nineties directed the author only too vehemently to a diligent study of the external world. The contrary opinion is now gaining ground; it is only in self-communion that the artist can unlock his world. The power of moving the souls of others is granted only to that which the soul has itself experienced. A dim conception of this new yet immemorial truth is now asserting itself high and low in our literature, and points the way to new aims. Already we speak of a New Romanticism; but for the present that is merely a meaningless title for a newly awakened longing to which an adequate fulfilment has not yet been vouchsafed."

Herr Hauptmann's "Michael Kramer," which has proved a failure on the stage, is thus characterized:

"Father and son, both artists, stand opposed to each other in this drama; they divide the interest. The scanty action of the piece turns wholly on the son; he is ruined by his want of energy and by his paltry excesses. The physical deformity which has accompanied his entrance into the world has made him malicious and cowardly, reticent and mendacious. As far as the dramatic action is concerned, the father is a mere spectator, but psychologically he stands in the centre of the play. The death of his son affects him as a psychical experience; the majesty of death confronts him, and awakes in his bosom tones which have slumbered there for many a day; with this grief his being ripens towards its consummation. One feels that the play was written for the sake of this inner revelation; personal experience is reflected in it and has taken shape perforce."

Herr Rosmer's "Mutter Maria" is another subjective play, a "fairy poem" of striking originality.

"It is a Song of Songs on motherhood; in its pages the mother's joy exults, the mother's anguish mourns. An ice-maiden who dances with her sisters on the snow-peaks of a glacier, has been discovered by a huntsman, who has held her in his embrace and thereby kissed her heart to life; he has fallen a prey to death as the result. Now she feels drawn towards the earth, and the sight of the Mother of God, hewn out of the rocks by a hermit, gives her the first presentiment of a new-

born human perception. Death joins her on her journey towards the valley. She has to fight with him for the possession of her child when, solitary and forsaken, she sinks down by the wayside in the hour of giving birth; she overcomes him. The consecration of motherhood comes upon her, but at the same time there awakes in her bosom the old, defiant, pagan sentiment of revolt against God; the power of Nature, which, according to all the tradition of fable, knows naught of God, is strong within her."

This is only a part of the story, the description is too long for full quotation. Of Herr Sudermann's "Johannisfeuer" we read:

"A young fellow who is betrothed to the squire's daughter feels himself passionately drawn towards a young girl whom this squire has out of pity taken into his own house and brought up as his own child. On the Eve of St. John the two, regardless of the vow they have taken, overstep the bounds of propriety, yield to their passion, and then — separate once more in a feeble resignation, she to fare abroad, he to return to his bride."

In spite, however, of the power of these subjective and symbolic productions, the writer is constrained to admit that an objective piece, Herr Erich Hartleben's "Rosenmontag," has scored the greatest stage success of the year. Other plays of note are "Der Sieger," by Herr Max Dreyer; "De Junge Goldner," by Herr Georg Hirschfeld; "Der Tag," by Herr Stephan Vacano; "Die Zwillingsschwester," by Herr Ludwig Fulda; "Hockenjos," by Herr Jacob Wasserman; and "Der Retter," by Herr Carlot Gottfried Reuling. It appears certain from the summary here presented that dramatic writing is now more than ever the vital form of German literary art, and that even France may soon have to look to her laurels in this field. In fiction, Frau von Ebner-Eschenbach's "Aus Spätherbsttagen," a volume of short stories, is called "perhaps the most important appearance of the year." Next in importance is Herr Spielhagen's novel "Freigeboren," which "is perhaps his best work which he has given us — his most intimate book, at all events." Other works of fiction are "Die Geschichte der Jungen Renate Fuchs," by Herr Wassermann, (which makes one think of "Evelyn Innes"); "Der Tod Georg's," by Herr Beer-Hoffman; "Frau Bertha Garlan," by Herr Arthur Schnitzler; Herr von Ompteda's "Monte Carlo," Herr von Polenz's "Liebe ist Ewig," and Frau Viebig's "Das Tägliche Brot." Poetic energy in modern Germany is so absorbed by the stage that little is left for lyricism. The only volumes of verse that seem worth mentioning are the "Reigen" of Herr Hugo Salus, and the "Neues Leben" of Herr Karl Henckell.

The New Books.

UNCIVILIZED "CIVILIZATION."*

Rarely or never does so much actuality creep into a history of any kind as Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor has incorporated in his account of the proceedings of European nations, aided by the United States and Japan, in China during the recent Boxer outbreak. With the best will in the world, few historians deal with such facts at first-hand and while they are still vivid in the memory. Writing in a closet, affairs take on another aspect, time is given for the working out of historical theories, and actualities are made to conform to them as to the conventions and view-points of the age. Writing as Mr. Landor writes, — himself an eyewitness, and in most cases, like *Aeneas*, a part of what he describes, — the reader needs to do little besides make due allowance for the personal equation, and the thing itself is within his grasp.

Those who will read "China and the Allies" in the light furnished by the author's former book, "In a Forbidden Land," will find a large part of this personal equation already formulated. The rest of it may be pieced together from the pages of the latter book. A frankness of statement and an almost childlike revelation of likes and dislikes bear witness to Mr. Landor's education away from Saxon reticence and self-containment. He attributes the Boxer uprising wholly to what he calls the "Lamas" of China, the Buddhist priests of the nation. By attributing to these individuals all the evil qualities which human nature at its worst can take on, he contrives to throw the responsibility for Christian massacres and miseries wholly upon their shoulders. To make his point clearer, he refrains from dwelling on the provocations, in the way of land-grabbing and disregard of ancient superstitions, which, in the opinion of most thoughtful people, make the Boxer movement a national one, animated by the same sort of chauvinistic patriotism which is being cultivated so sedulously by the governments of Europe and America. It seems certain that, even were there such beings as Chinese "Lamas," no preachings and pleas could have obtained so great a following for their anti-foreign ideas if there had not been fertile soil ready for the germination of the

seed he believes them to have sowed. In any event, travellers of authority, from the earliest days to so recent a book as Mr. Archibald Little's "Mount Omi and Beyond" (reviewed in *THE DIAL* of July 16 last), have borne abundant testimony to the radical differences between the Buddhism of China and the Lamaism of Thibet and Mongolia, attributing to the Chinese priests professing belief in the doctrines of Buddha a temperance in all things which contradicts Mr. Landor's sensational statements and more sensational drawings. It would almost seem that here he is wreaking vengeance for the miseries he was forced to undergo in Thibet.

The blame attached to the "Lamas" for the uprising is borne in part, however, by Sir Claude Macdonald, British plenipotentiary at Peking, for not attaching sufficient importance to what Mr. Landor perceives to be significant premonitions of approaching trouble. The attack upon this diplomatist is so bitter that it leaves an impression of personal animus. It would be unfair to the author to aver that such is the case, but it is certainly true of other men in the book who receive excommunication at his hands, the proof being from his own pen. The sufferings of the missionaries, which are set forth in considerable detail, go to show that no European nor American in China foresaw the extent of the revolt against foreigners and their ideas, plain as the indications of them now appear to be. The charity extended to the missionaries might have been granted to Sir Claude, with advantage to the book.

The first of the two large volumes which comprise the present work is taken up with the story of the march of the Allies to Peking. From its beginnings until Mr. Landor rode by the side of the Russian General Linievitch into the Forbidden City, the indefatigable historian was in the thick of everything, — on the firing line, with the looters, in the camps, at the head of the advancing column, always manifesting a ubiquity which must have been more than annoying to the commanders of the expedition. But it enabled the busy young man to secure photographs of actual scenes of plunder and carnage, which he reproduces here; and war never saw its most hideous nakednesses more boldly exposed, for civilization and Christianity to shudder over. The moral is as plain as that of the pictures of Mr. Verestchagin painted in the Philippines within the twelvemonth.

The same characteristic which leads men,

* CHINA AND THE ALLIES. By A. Henry Savage Landor. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

under the plea of patriotism, to conceal from the public eye things that need correction, has led to reports of looting on the march to Peking, in which each correspondent depicts his countrymen as blameless while all the other nations among the Allies were robbing the Chinese with both hands. This pot-and-kettle procedure does not avail with Mr. Landor, whose words become the more authoritative because he enters upon a general justification of all looting in the campaign, wherever prevailing and under whose hands soever. With satire wholly unintended, he even goes so far as to differentiate the various tastes in loot shown by the assembled Christians and Japanese. The French, it appears, desired food more than anything; the Japanese, *bric-a-brac*; the Germans, substantial articles of many sorts; the Russians, anything they could get their hands on; the British Indians, fine textiles and embroideries; and the Americans, gold and silver in lumps. The Americans, he avers, were the untidiest robbers of the crowd, picking up perhaps a priceless bit of porcelain and dropping it to the floor rather than make the exertion of replacing it on its shelf. Russians, the soldiers we place lowest in the scale of general intelligence, and Americans, the soldiers we place highest, were the most complete devastators of goods and property of all sorts at Tientsin, where most of the plunder was secured. But here, as elsewhere, Mr. Landor clears the skirts of the Russians from the charges of indiscriminate cruelty to natives made by correspondents of other nations. His words would bear more weight if he had not received the notable favor from the Russian commander which made him the first English-speaking person to set foot in the Forbidden City of Peking, just as his charges against the American General Chaffee would bear more weight if that officer had not refused him the same privilege.

The second volume is occupied with a day-by-day account of those beleaguered men and women in Peking whose sufferings were so acute and were borne with such sturdiness through the dismal weeks while the Allies were fighting their way onward. This, of course, is compiled from the accounts of others rather than given at first-hand; but it bears evidences of thoroughness, and is not less interesting than the story of the march, though equally unpolished. Mr. Landor pauses to wonder how it could be possible for the newspapers of Europe and America to blazon

abroad the death of the German Minister, Baron von Keler, on June 16, 1900, when his actual assassination did not take place until June 20, four long days afterward. The original news, Mr. Landor says, was sent out from Shanghai or Chefoo, and evidences a conspiracy which was not put into execution until later. It seems more likely that the story emanated from the city of Chicago, and was born, like the account of the Russian de Giers's death by boiling in oil, in the brain of an imaginative newspaper writer named Charles Douglas Almy, formerly in the American Navy, and stationed in Chinese waters.

Mr. Landor's book, large as it would have been if no extraneous matter had been included, contains a long account of his travels in China ten years ago, in the first volume, and an equally long history of the Ming dynasty, in the second. These portions, like the others, are wholly lacking in what is usually called style, but possess rugged force and unquestionable interest nevertheless. The best chapter of all in point of picturesqueness and vigor, is given up to an account of the American assault on the gates of the Forbidden City. To the American soldiery is given credit for personal intelligence and valor, but for nothing else; and in spite of the strong Russian prepossession noted, the Japanese bear away the palm for soldierly bearing, general efficiency, and discipline,—everything in short which goes to make up "civilization" in its belligerent and least lovely aspect.

WALLACE RICE.

THE FAMILY OF SHAKESPEARE.*

With all the pains in the world, doubtless we never shall be able to "account" for genius in any shallow sense. Yet the modern scientific spirit, with "heredity" and "environment" for its chief conjure-words, demands of biography that it shall give us every minutest detail, not only of the life of the genius himself, but of his ancestors, collaterals, and surroundings of whatever nature. Formerly, a few lines and mere dates sufficed as history of parentage. Now, we are not surprised when we are offered large volumes tracing a man's pedigree in all possible ramifications, and his environment in every smallest particular. Moreover, the kind of evidence admitted has

* SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY. By Mrs. Charlotte Carmichael Stopes. London: Elliot Stock. New York: James Pott & Co.

changed entirely. Formerly, gossip and tradition, with liberal use of the imagination in making deductions, if they succeeded in working up a life-like and "readable" tale, were not too closely scanned or investigated. Now, nothing is taken on trust, but all must be based on documentary evidence, with copious footnotes for verification.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of this change is furnished by the history of Shakespeare biography. For two hundred and twenty-five years after the poet's death, his dozens of biographers, from Nicholas Rowe to Charles Knight, accepted the Stratford gossip collected by Betterton three-quarters of a century after Shakespeare had been laid in his grave, and derived from it more or less conceivable accounts of what *might* have happened, what he *probably* did, the people he was *likely* to have known, etc. This went on until about fifty years ago, when Halliwell-Phillips, ignoring the previous accumulation of hearsay and imagination, issued a "Life" based on documentary evidence of various kinds, chiefly registers of births, deaths, baptisms, wills, mortgages, and the like. Since that new departure, the trend has all been along the same line, until now we have an octavo volume of 250 pages devoted to "Shakespeare's Family," of which only about twenty-five pages have to do with the man William Shakespeare. Only a confirmed Dryasdust would apply the word "readable" to this work, yet every Shakespeare student will wish to have it in his library as a reference volume. There is almost no allusion to the plays and poems which Shakespeare wrote; it is in no sense a literary biography. Any expectations of this kind are banished by the Preface, wherein the author states: "It is only the genealogical details of certain Warwickshire families of which I now treat, and it is only as an interesting Warwickshire gentleman that the poet is here included."

Chief among these families, naturally, are the Shakespeares and the Ardens; but there is also much interesting matter relating to the Hathaways, the Quinceys, the Halls, and various cousins and connections. The origin of the name Shakespeare itself, though hidden in the mists of antiquity, is held to have been conferred in the first place for valor in feats of arms, and Spenser is quoted in proof that it was so understood by his contemporaries. Seeing that no other poet of his time had an "heroic name," doubtless the allusion in "Colin Clout's Come Home Again"—

"Whose Muse, full of high thought's invention,
Doth like himself heroically sound,"—

refers to Shakespeare.

As to the much-disputed spelling of the name, the author adopts "Shakespere" for the early families of the period when spear was spelt "spere"; and "Shakespeare" when spear was spelt "speare," as it was in the sixteenth century. Moreover, this latter form was the Court spelling of the period, as shown by the first official record of the name; and it was also the spelling suffered to pass by the author himself in correcting the proofs of the "first heirs of his invention," in 1593 and 1594. The fact that Shakespeare himself sometimes varied, counted for little then. He might have held romantically to the quaint spelling of the olden time, as did many others, such as "Duddeley," "Crumwell," "Elmer."

Conclusive evidence is brought to show that by the Spear-side the poet's family was at least respectable, and that by the Spindle-side his pedigree can be traced straight back to Guy of Warwick and the good King Alfred. For the chief original discovery claimed by our author is that she has found at last a definite link of association between the Park Hall Ardens and the Wilmeote Ardens, and hence that the descent of Shakespeare on his mother's side is from one of the most nationally interesting of all English families. Great Norman families who "came in with the Conqueror" are numerous enough, but there are few that claim to be "merely English" who have such a record to show as the Ardens.

The first noble victim of the tyrannical Royal Commission of 1583 was Edward Arden, Sheriff of his county in 1575. Whether or not, as the author suggests, "it is more than probable that the active part that Sir Thomas Lucy took in the arrest of Arden told more on the fortunes and feelings of young Shakespeare than the fabulous deer-stealing story," certainly the circumstances were sufficiently touching and tragic to have made a powerful impression on a sensitive youth of nineteen. Although the victim is praised by contemporary writers and was pitied by all Europe, Froude and other historians have given small space to the cruel story. Our author condenses the account from the State Papers thus:

"Edward Arden seems to have been highly respected, but he had offended Leicester by refusing to wear his livery (as many of the gentlemen of the county were proud to do) and by disapproving openly of his relations with the Countess of Essex before her husband's death. Leicester waited his time. . . . Edward Arden

was a temperate follower of the old faith; but his son-in-law, John Somerville, an excitable youth, seemed to chafe under the increasing oppression of the Catholic Church and its adherents. The evil reports concerning the Queen and Leicester increased the friction. Shut out from travel or active exercise, as all Catholics then were by law, his mind seems to have given way in his sleepless attempts to reconcile faith and practice. He started off suddenly one morning before anyone was awake, and at the inns on the road spoke frantically to all who chose to hear, saying he was going to London to kill the Queen. Arrest, examination, imprisonment in the Tower followed. Thereafter went forth the mandate to arrest Edward Arden, his wife, and his brother, Somerville's wife and sister, and his wife's grand-uncle. Examinations, probably under torture, followed fast on each other, and John Somerville and the Ardens were found guilty and condemned to the traitor's death. On December 19, 1583, Somerville and Arden were carried forth from the Tower to Newgate, in preparation for their execution on the morrow; Somerville was found two hours afterwards strangled in his cell; Edward Arden suffered the full penalty of the law December 20, 1583. Robert of Leicester had his revenge. Mrs. Arden and Francis, the brother, seem to have suffered a term of imprisonment, and then to have been released. . . . The traitor's lands, of course, fell to the Queen."

The book makes some attempt to solve the mystery of Shakespeare's occupations during those years of his early manhood when he went up to London seeking to make a place for himself. But nothing new seems to have been discovered, and all is still surmise, with a probability that his first firm step on the staircase of fame was taken in the publication of Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," by his old Stratford friend, Richard Field, in 1593, and his first grip of success in his dedication thereof to the young Earl of Southampton.

The volume has fifteen illustrations, most of them familiar, but forever charming, since they are reproductions of such picturesqueness as the old Arden house at Wilmcote, Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery, the Snitterfield Church, and Warwick Castle.

ANNA BENNESON MCMAHAN.

ON CELTIC FOLKLORE.*

The position of the Celtic-speaking peoples and their influence on the life and letters of England and Scotland are beginning to be duly appreciated. The student of English literature, for example, now understands that he cannot comprehend the informing spirit of that literature without knowing something of the races which the Teuton found in Britain, and with

which, probably, in some degree, he must share the glory of English achievement. And for this knowledge he must resort to the anthropologist and the folklorist, who, fortunately, have not been idle.

In Professor Rhys's handsome volumes we have an invaluable collection of materials for the study of Celtic folklore, together with a discussion of some of the important questions connected with the subject, from one whose knowledge gives his words great weight, the professor of Celtic at Oxford. No considerable publication on the subject of Welsh folklore has appeared since the modest volume of the late Rev. Elias Owen ("Welsh Folk-lore, a Collection of the Folk-tales and Legends of North Wales"), published in 1896. In this volume Mr. Owen confined himself to the fairies, stories of Satan, ghosts, witches, conjurers, charms, omens, "spiritualism," death portents, and birds and beasts; reserving the holy wells for a later volume which he was destined never to publish. Professor Rhys has restricted himself still more narrowly. He deals in the main only with the fairies and their kindred, witches and magic, the calendar, holy wells, the belief in submerged cities, cave-legends, and place-name stories. His material he has drawn from all over Wales, but principally from the western counties of Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Cardigan. Flint and Radnor contribute nothing, and to Montgomery he owes only a reference to Owen's book concerning the corpse candle. Mr. Rhys believes, however, that if the other counties were to be worked as thoroughly as Carnarvon has been, the results would be almost as rich; the anglicising counties have hitherto been disregarded from both Welsh and English points of view. Let us hope this theory will prove correct.

Although Mr. Rhys began collecting folklore more than twenty years ago, he has had cause to regret that he did not begin sooner. In many instances he could get only scraps of stories which it took him years to learn how to piece together. The causes of the disappearance of folklore from the principality have been interestingly discussed by Mr. Hartland in his introduction to "English Fairy and Other Folk Tales." In view of all the causes that have operated in Wales to root out the old beliefs, we are inclined to consider the present collection reasonably large.

The chief obvious fault of this work is its inconsistent arrangement, partly by correspondents rather than by topics: a defect due to the

* CELTIC FOLKLORE, Welsh and Manx. By John Rhys. In two volumes. New York: Oxford University Press.

manner in which the book grew. Portions of the material appeared several years ago in the publications of the Cymmrodorion and Folklore Societies; and when the author came to re-arrange these papers for the present work, his materials had been greatly augmented, and he found that to re-cast the whole properly would require more time than he could then give. This drawback, however, we are glad to find has not kept him from issuing the complete work, which a full index renders usable.

A large part of the work is given up to the fairies, "the richest lode to be explored in the mine of Celtic folklore." The fairies largely originated, the author concludes, "in the demons and divinities, not all of ancestral origin, with which the weird fancy of our remote forefathers peopled lakes and streams, bays and creeks and estuaries." Mr. Rhys certainly makes out a strong case for this theory, in demonstrating the close connection of the fairies with rivers, green isles, the marshes, and the mountain mist. He is not blind, however, to the fact that the water-divinities cannot be the fairies' only ancestors. The fair water-goddesses can have little in common with the short, swarthy, "stumpy men, occupying the most inaccessible districts"; and any theory which postulates a common ancestor for the Lady of the Van Pool and the thieving red fairies of Merionethshire is to be regarded with suspicion. Mr. Rhys might perhaps have brought out more sharply than he has done the distinction between the fairies proper and the elves. It is really the elves whose ancestors are searched for in the discussion of race questions arising in connection with fairy lore. In the swarthy fairies Mr. Rhys sees the lowest stratum of the primitive population to which we can reach—a dwarf race, possibly kindred to that found in Sicily. They were superseded by the Picts, of Libyan or possibly Iberian affinities, to which probably belonged the great family groups of the *Mabinogion* and corresponding Irish tales. This race in turn yielded to and probably amalgamated with the invading Goidelic and later Brythonic Celts. These, however, are only conjectures which Mr. Rhys thinks may be established in the future.

In the chapter on cave-legends, also, Professor Rhys returns to a favorite subject, the Arthurian story, pointing out that Welsh folklore represents Arthur as passing in Faery the time which must elapse before his return. Lack of space forbids mention of many other inter-

esting points. The book furnishes another good example of the light which folk-tales and beliefs under the analysis of a trained mind can be made to throw on the early ages of the world.

CLARK SUTHERLAND NORTHUP.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF A PRINCESS.*

It is now some two years since "The Martyrdom of an Empress," with its curiously intimate reminiscences of the hapless Elizabeth of Austria, created so widespread an interest both in America and England. Speculation regarding the authorship and consequent authenticity of this memoir, rife at the time of its publication, will be revived by the anonymous author's recent venture, "The Tribulations of a Princess." The publishers announce that the new book is autobiography; but it is doubtful whether or not its thrilling narrative furnishes any solution, save that of a dilemma, for the problem of "who's who." For if we assume that the author is the *grande dame* of her story, five of whose portraits embellish the book, then half Europe should recognize her, and the secret of her identity, which she has naturally been so careful to guard, is, or will soon be, an open one. So this theory seems untenable, though the strongly-drawn personality of the princess, and the easy and familiar style in which her life-story is recounted, lend considerable color to its hypothesis. If, again, we regard the autobiography as wholly or in large part a fabrication, then of course all comment upon the relation between this and the earlier work is superfluous.

And it is surely not as a mere side-light upon the other volume that "The Tribulations of a Princess" should be considered. To begin with, this book is far better written than the other. The rather prolix newspaper style of the Empress's biography has been abandoned, and the narrative moves on in a rapid, telling fashion, which becomes a bit too theatrical occasionally, and is badly marred through the first half of the story by the introduction of much gratuitous French. In "The Martyrdom of an Empress" the interest centred wholly in the unique if questionable value of the material. The same effect is repeated here, though it is only casually that the Czar or the Empress enters—only occasionally that the

*THE TRIBULATIONS OF A PRINCESS. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." With portraits. New York: Harper & Brothers.

reader with a taste for history sugar-coated with conversation can gratify his longing. The present critic belongs, it may as well be confessed, to the other party, to whom it is a relief that here for the most part the skeleton of unsigned history ("How much of this is only gossip of the antechamber?") may be locked safely out of sight, and that we have merely a rapid and well-sustained narrative of Austrian and Russian court-life, which, according to his taste and as he weighs the evidence, the reader may regard seriously as strict fact or more lightly as fiction, with little to gain or lose either way.

For in either case the Princess Marguerite — known as "Muzzi" to her Austrian and Russian friends, including the Czar — is certainly a fascinating personage who can look back upon a very eventful career. Her early life is passed in a chateau in Basse-Bretagne, where, after nine years of joyous, outdoor life, in close comradeship with her father whom she adores, she is suddenly informed by her tyrannical Russian mother that she is a girl, and not, as she has always supposed, a boy. So Pierrot becomes Marguerite, to her own, and somewhat also to the reader's, bewilderment. This change and her father's death are her first great sorrows, both terribly enhanced by her mother's cruelly abrupt fashion of announcing them.

This mother is the bad angel of the chronicle, the dominating figure of its first part.

"Talented, witty, with that sharp, caustic, merciless wit which often cuts like the lash of a whip, she was singularly entertaining and clever, and yet somehow I never felt easy when I was with her, and I avoided her as much as possible. . . . Yet I admired her deeply *à distance*, and used to be very proud when I heard complimentary remarks made about the perfection of her tea-rose skin, her flashing black eyes, and her long raven hair."

This is the point of view of the child Pierrot, which changes first to a more firmly grounded distrust of the merciless and malicious beauty, and finally to bitter hatred and absolute estrangement, after the full perfidy of her mother's conduct in forcing her to marry an Austrian prince, twenty-one years her senior, whom she justly hates, dawns upon the sixteen-year-old Marguerite.

It is from this experience that the young princess gets her cynical abhorrence of all women save the Empress Elizabeth, whom she meets through her Austrian marriage, and who becomes her only confidante. In spite of a disparity of years, there are many ties between

them — their love of horses and of the hunt, of the sea, the mountains, and the country, the bitter experience that came to each in youth, and the indomitable courage with which each is bound to front the world and cheat it if may be.

A characteristic little scene between the two takes place one morning when "Muzzi" has been disciplining an unruly steeple-chaser. The Empress rides up just in time to applaud her victory over the obstinate brute.

"'This is a very high-spirited horse,' I said, laughing a little, well pleased with such praise, 'but he is not really bad. . . . He understands every word one says.'"

"It was her turn to laugh. 'Get off, little one. I am going to have a try myself,' she added, slipping from her saddle with that inimitable and exquisite grace of movement which was all her own."

"'Oh, don't, please,' I cried impulsively; 'he is dangerous sometimes, and what a thousand shames it would be if he were to mangle you!'"

"'How about yourself, then, Muzzi? Would it not be a shame, too?' she remarked tentatively, laying her narrow, slightly tanned hand on 'The Chief's' mane."

"'I would be glad if he did,' I said, impulsively."

"The Empress looked at me wistfully, but she said nothing, and with a shrug of my shoulders I jumped down, and held out my hand for the reins of the superb hunter from which she had just dismounted."

It is such perfect understanding and silent sympathy as this that wins the heart of the unhappy young exile.

Her love of lonely out-door life stands her in good stead when, soon after her marriage, she goes into camp with her husband on the desolate Austrian frontier. One day she absent-mindedly rides across the boundary, and is pursued by a fierce band of Cossacks, whom she escapes by making a fearful jump over a stream which forms the boundary-line. A day or so later, as she is dining out, a Cossack officer, "not dreaming of course that the heroine thereof was sitting across the table from him," tells the story. He concludes his recital laughingly by saying:

"'My men were quite staggered when they saw that pretty she-devil fly across the river as if both herself and her marvellous steed were endowed with wings. . . . I myself would give much to know who this little imp of Satan was.'"

"I was that imp, General!" mischievously announces Muzzi; and the laugh is on the amazed officer.

Another of Muzzi's thrilling escapades is the mission she undertakes to St. Petersburg, to secure the release of an innocent man from Siberia. In her excitement she informs the Czar of all the Russias that he "must do something" for her protégé.

"Must?" said the autocrat, drawing himself up and gazing at me with rising anger."

The princess is angry too, but a moment later she sees the ludicrousness of the situation and succeeds in making the Czar see it too, so effectively that she and her servant are soon driving through the unbearable cold of a Siberian winter, carrying the Czar's release for the convict.

During all the years of her marriage with Prince Karl, the princess is genuinely miserable, in spite of the gay round of pleasure and excitement in which she lives. At last Karl falls in a disgraceful duel, leaving her free to marry a young Englishman. At this point the book closes, with a hint of more to come later.

EDITH KELLOGG DUNTON.

CHEYNE'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA BIBLICA.*

The second volume of Professor Cheyne's great Bible dictionary has followed promptly at the end of one year. The general plan and purpose of the Encyclopædia was fully stated in a review of Vol. I. in *THE DIAL* of March 1, 1900. The editors have varied slightly from the original plan, namely, to give an exposition of the "advanced criticism" of the day. The second volume's advance over its predecessor is in the direction of a still more radical position on many critical and doctrinal questions.

Dr. Cheyne's scholarship and literary skill have moulded the entire volume. Of the 559 signed articles, he wrote all of 322, and parts of 47 others. These facts are ample proof of the critical ability and scholarship that stamps the work. His versatility is seen in the range of themes on which he writes, ranging from "Iron" to "Faith," from "Jeroboam" to "John the Baptist" and "Judas." His straightforward, bold method of treating the text, his freedom to amend and change such readings as seem necessary to his critical judgment, are everywhere apparent. The opinion of others is respected, but Dr. Cheyne as editor does not neglect to give utterance to the latest and most-advanced position on each theme treated.

* *ENCYCLOPÆDIA BIBLICA: A Critical Dictionary of the Literary, Political, and Religious History, the Archaeology, Geography, and Natural History of the Bible.* Edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M.A., D.D., and J. Sutherland Black, M.A., LL.D. Volume II., E. to K. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Some of the most notable articles in the present volume are "Egypt" by W. Max Müller, "Eschatology" by R. H. Charles, "Gospels" by P. W. Schmiedel, "Israel" by H. Guthe, "Jerusalem" by G. A. and W. R. Smith and C. R. Conder, and "John Son of Zebedee" by P. W. Schmiedel. The two articles, "Egypt" and "Jerusalem," are especially valuable from the historical and geographical point of view. They give us the latest researches, and each is accompanied with a fine colored map—a most welcome aid in a book like this.

The longest article in the volume is "Gospels," covering 137 columns, or more than 68 pages, by Prof. Schmiedel of the University of Zurich, Switzerland. This article is very exhaustive. The author discusses the synoptic problem with great ability, but his premises and methods of reasoning will arouse sharp antagonism. He proceeds on an assumption (col. 1872) that from the outset would practically rule out the credibility of the gospels. The chronological matter is worthless, and the testimony of Christ's disciples on the basis of the premise laid down above is always suspicious. But he does find nine passages which are credible, "which might be called the foundation pillars for a truly scientific life of Jesus" (§ 139). His scientific life, from the drift and open statements of the article, would make him an extraordinary man, whom tradition has deified and worshipped. The article on Jesus by the late Prof. O. B. Bruce occupies but twenty columns, or ten pages, and is too brief. Its tenor is too ambiguous; the author neither occupies the radical position of "Gospels," nor that of the same article in Hastings's "Dictionary of the Bible."

One of the most useful aids to the Bible student offered in this volume is the superior grade of maps inserted in their proper places. These are elegantly executed and brought strictly up-to-date.

The "Encyclopædia Biblica" may not properly be termed a dictionary of the Bible, but a register of the most advanced criticism of the day as set forth by Swiss, German, Dutch, British, and American scholars. This is now the established sphere of this work, rather than that of setting forth the consensus of progressive scholarship on all topics that are of value and interest in the study of the Scriptures.

IRA M. PRICE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*Narrative of the
Spanish People.*

The name of Mr. Martin A. S. Hume has already become familiar to the readers of popular history as a contributor to those publications which, issued in the form of a series, purport to supply historical information especially arranged for the general public. In 1897 he wrote a life of Raleigh for the "Builders of Greater Britain" series; last year appeared his "Modern Spain" in the "Stories of the Nations," and now he comes forward again as the author of the first volume in a "Great Peoples" series (Appleton). The only novelty claimed for this new enterprise by the editor, Mr. York Powell, is that the various numbers are to be written by experts; not by men of mere literary gifts, comparatively unfamiliar with the topics assigned them. This is a back-handed and seemingly unjust aspersion upon other similar series, and it remains to be seen whether the result shall justify the selection of the expert, for the editor disclaims for the series any intention of supplying exact history. It is, he says, "not so much a set of political or military or even social histories, as a sequence of readable studies on the tendencies and potencies of the chief peoples of the world." If this is the purpose, the publication of Mr. Hume's "The Spanish People" as the initiatory volume was not judicious. Mr. Hume is unquestionably a careful student, thoroughly familiar with the field in which he labors, but he is writing too much and too rapidly. His "Raleigh" showed discrimination, and contained some new matter on the trial and execution of his hero; his "Modern Spain" was without question a hurried labor indifferently performed; while this last volume, though it gives evidence of the author's knowledge and research, is on the whole less suited to the purpose of a popular series than was either of the other two. Mr. Hume understands, perhaps better than any other modern writer in English, the causes of Spanish development and decline. He appreciates the supreme importance of geographical and ethnological characteristics, without a knowledge of which the history of Spain is but a confused jumble of unreasonable contentions. He insists with truth that it was the individuality of diverse races in separate localities which gave to Spain the power and splendor of magnificent achievement under the direction of a wise government. He exhibits the Inquisition as, in the beginning, a creative, not a destructive, institution, essentially popular with the masses, and working in harmony with individual initiative. Religious fanaticism was, in fact, as great a cause of national development in Spain as in England; but, unfortunately for Spain, the Inquisition ultimately destroyed its ally and became the tool of a despotic government. Mr. Hume states these ideas, but states them piecemeal, in separated chapters and paragraphs, in the midst of a mass of wearisome details of the petty political manoeuvres, as-

sassinations, poisonings, or intrigues, with which Spanish history is replete, and the condensed recounting of which serves only to confuse and weary the mind of the reader. The progress and development of the Spanish people are so brought out that the careful reader, with labored effort, may achieve a correct conception; but the mass of detail and incident preclude a clear impression for the average reader. The author states that he has not written a history, but a general survey; yet the text denies the promise of the preface. "The Spanish People" is essentially condensed history, accurate but uninteresting. Mr. Hume is an expert in the sense of the editor's announcement; but a just criticism of this work must emphasize the fact that another form of expert ability is also essential in the writing of a work primarily intended for popular reading.

*Three great
democratic
Americans.*

At a time when Americans seem more than usually disposed to forget that they have a past from which the highest ideals ever known to a sovereign people are to be derived, the publication of three volumes in the "Riverside Biographical Series" (Houghton), standing for as many phases of our national development, assumes educational importance. The volume on William Penn is by Mr. George Hodges, who within his rather contracted limits contrives to paint a firm and well-realized portrait of a man whose example Americans have never departed from without shame. Penn dealt justly with the Indians, and was rewarded by their affection, respect, and fidelity. Most of all he was the first to announce the broadest principles of civil and religious liberty in the organic acts he prepared for the government of Pennsylvania, a step in advance which his successors have yet to bring to perfect fruition. Penn is clearly seen as a religious zealot who tempered his principles by participation in politics, thereby extending the influence of those principles far beyond the sphere of his personal influence. He was loyal to his friends, and never thought them wrong, suffering rather all his life for the preservation of his ideals. — Mr. Henry Childs Merwin, in his sketch of Thomas Jefferson, has given the world a brief and fully sympathetic account of that great statesman which is free from adoration on one side and rancor toward Hamilton and his followers on the other. Perhaps the final test of any writer's comprehension of Jeffersonian principles is made by the acceptance of his polity that government should always stand in moral fear of the governed; and here Mr. Merwin does not waver. He is free to criticize Jefferson both politically and personally, following a useful precedent which has left the author of the Declaration the most human figure among the Fathers of the Republic; but his fine comprehension of the man and his acceptance of the doctrine of self-government make the book an illuminating one. Interesting at the present time is the first declaration of the policy known as the Monroe Doctrine, showing it

to have limitations upon America as well as upon Europe in the phrase declaring the need for "a meridian . . . on the hither side of which no European gun shall ever be heard, nor an American on the other." — The volume on Peter Cooper, by Mr. Rossiter W. Raymond, lacks the sympathy for the political principles peculiar to its subject, notable in its predecessors; but this is the only omission to be complained of. Peter Cooper stands to-day as the American most noted for his intelligent benefactions to the cause of education, and the reason is made clear by his biographer. In giving, he did not deprive himself of a little of his substance, retaining more than sufficed for his needs, but rather pinched himself to give, — accumulating by piecemeal, for example, the property on which the Cooper Union now stands, — in order to make his gift as efficacious as possible. Penn stands as the democrat of the colonial, Jefferson of the early national, and Cooper of the first great commercial epoch in American history; and all represent a vital and moving force and sympathy, without which the New World were the mere appanage, morally and socially, of the Old.

*Great painters
and sculptors.*

The series on "Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture" (Macmillan) has now reached the number of fifteen volumes. They are of very unequal merit. No one of them is without value: the great number of illustrations, the careful catalogue of works arranged according to galleries, the lists of dates and documents, — these and one or two other features will always make them useful handbooks. For general convenience they seem to us to be rather superior to the Knackfuss series of *Künstler-Monographien*, some numbers of which have been translated. The Knackfuss books have more illustrations as a rule, and cost less money; but their arrangement is not so convenient, certainly for purposes of reference. So the present series is one which an art-student will want to have. Some of the volumes are excellent, as, for example, Mr. Stevenson's monograph on Velasquez, which we noticed some time ago. But other volumes are clearly not up to the mark, — for instance, the volume on Luca della Robbia by the Marchesa Burlamacchi, which appears to us to lack any real appreciation of Della Robbia as it certainly lacks any excellence in presentation. It is not clearly conceived, and it is expressed in very poor English. The cause of the latter failing may perhaps be that the lady is an Italian, — we know nothing to the contrary, — but even if this is the case, an English editor should have been careful to make the text comprehensible at a first reading. Somewhat more satisfactory, certainly better written, is the volume on Sodoma by the Contessa Princi-Bon. Dr. Williamson, the editor of the series, has been more successful in his own books than in some of the others. The second of his own volumes, that on Perugino, appears to be quite as good as the one on Luini. Neither is

of the highest kind of art criticism, for neither arouses much interest; but both are of a kind very useful to the art-student who has gained elsewhere enthusiasm and appreciation of his subject. More interesting on the whole, and not less critical, is the volume on Pintoriccio by Mr. E. March Phillips. The subject is not especially fascinating, but it is so handled that we regret the author had not more important material.

*Criticism for a
summer afternoon.*

Mr. A. B. Walkley, the author of "Frames of Mind" (published in England two years ago, and now imported by M. F. Mansfield & Co.), is not unknown in this country, chiefly as one interested in what may be called new developments in literature. He furnished, for instance, an introduction to the translation of Maeterlinck's "Treasure of the Humble." His "Frames of Mind," so far as this book records them, are mostly, though not all, induced by books and plays. We have, for example, short essays (the book is a collection of work already published) on Pinero, and Bernard Shaw, and Mrs. Craigie as a dramatist; on Forbes Robertson's "Hamlet," and Sarah Bernhardt's; and notes on Anatole France in his "Histoire Contemporaine," and on Maeterlinck's "Wisdom and Destiny." Not that Mr. Walkley neglects older work, — he is a good deal interested in Dr. Johnson, — nor that his "Frames of Mind" are all literary, for not a few of them are reminiscences of holiday and travel. His book is amusing to one who is interested in the things he writes about, although he cannot exactly be said either to strike any "new note" or to preserve the staid conventionality of the critical essay. These bits are the light-hearted and light-handed weekly writing for the newspaper of which there is so much nowadays, though not all of it is as good as this. Now and then one comes across a good idea, although it is apt to belong to the thing dealt with rather than to the dealing with it, — as in the conception of "Hamlet" as the curious, inquiring man of the Renaissance. Still, Mr. Walkley is by no means without ideas, and his turning about of current literary themes may occupy a summer hour very pleasantly.

*The speeches
and addresses
of a lawyer.*

The volume of "Speeches and Addresses" by D. M. Delmas, Esquire, of San Francisco, is made up of arguments in the courts of California; addresses on various public occasions, educational, political, and literary; and at least one speech of more than usual power, delivered at Santa Cruz on the day before the last Presidential election, in which radical ground is taken against the imperialistic policy of the present administration. The speech evinces careful preparation, and is in a sense a classic upon that still burning question of political ethics and policy. One of the interesting legal questions considered by Mr. Delmas was, whether a court has the power to make and enforce an order forbidding

the publication of the proceedings of a trial pending before it. He contended that it had not, and was sustained in this position by the Supreme Court of California. The case is fully reported in Volume 99 of the California Reports. His description of a political "boss" before a jury is especially scathing, and his eulogy of the late United States Senator White is an eloquent tribute to an eminent statesman of the Pacific slope. The "Speeches and Addresses," of which there are sixteen, show the author to be a lawyer of more than average ability, and to possess the power of oratory in a marked degree. His utterances are well worthy of preservation in this permanent form. The volume contains a good portrait of the author, and is published by A. M. Robertson, San Francisco.

*College life
in California.*

An artless book, but one that conveys a vivid impression of life among Western college students, has been written by Mr. Joy Lichtenstein with the title, "For the Blue and Gold: A Tale of Life at the University of California" (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco). Indeed, it is doubtful if completer literary expression could enhance the clearness of the outlines which the youthful author has chosen for his expression of undergraduate life. The advantages of a coeducational institution over the unisexual type, like Vassar or Harvard, is manifest when it comes to the inclusion of a romance along with the more ordinary proceedings of a university, and Mr. Lichtenstein has done very well in permitting a pretty love-story to attach itself to his narrative. In addition, there are pages of athletics, the hero being on the football team (in contrast with the college novels of a generation ago, which always made their principal character an oarsman), and a chosen leader among his fellows, though without influence, either of money or social status, beyond his own personality. The rivalry with the neighboring University founded by the late Senator Stanford is made to lend interest throughout the work, and the part played by college customs, already crystallizing into institutions, finds expression. At the same time the emulation in more quiet, and scholarly pursuits are not permitted to go by default — though the interest here is by no means so great. Photographs of the buildings and grounds at Berkeley complete the versimilitude of the work, which is undeniably accurate in the letter-press in a similarly photographic way.

*A second volume
of the Dictionary
of Architecture.*

The second of the contemplated three volumes of Mr. Russell Sturgis's "Dictionary of Architecture and Building" (Macmillan) supplements the first in such manner as to make clearly comprehensible the richness of the completed whole as a work of reference. The volume is rich, too, in material for the student and lover of architecture, by reason of the extended and scholarly articles on the architecture of France, Italy, Germany, Greece, and far-

off Japan, the architecture of which latter country receives sympathetic treatment at the hand of Mr. Ralph Adams Cram. Mr. Sturgis's own historical knowledge and lucidity of statement appear to advantage in this volume, both in the shorter definitions and descriptions and in sections of the articles on the architecture of a number of the countries referred to. Mr. Blashfield's article on mural painting is interesting in its exposition of ways and means, and in the critical notes and comparisons. It is a long step from mural painting to house-drainage, but that a work like the present would be incomplete without treating of both serves to show the extent of territory covered in the practice of architecture. Mr. William Paul Gerhard, in his article on house-drainage, suggests that the matter is of so great importance that it should be left to specialists. But in all large cities, and most small ones, the lines are laid down so rigidly in the sanitary regulations that the architect and the sanitary engineer are held to about the same course of action. Mr. Gerhard's article enunciates the principles and tabulates certain desirable and necessary data. The criticisms previously offered in these columns upon the execution and selection of certain of the plates and cuts used in illustrating the former part of this work hold, though perhaps not so broadly, in the case of the present volume. The article on India, the architecture of which is so distinctive in its character, is not illustrated at all, though the field is so fertile in beautiful and readily procurable examples; while the architecture of Mexico receives abundant illustration, especially from the examples which might properly enough be given under the general head of Spanish Architecture. However, the Dictionary is assuming its form as an admirable book of reference.

*Col. Higginson
on American
orators and oratory.*

In a volume under the title "American Orators and Oratory," printed by the Imperial Press at Cleveland, Ohio, are preserved the "lectures delivered by Thomas Wentworth Higginson at Western Reserve University under the auspices of the Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." The three lectures that make up the book deal with "Colonial Oratory," "Revolutionary Oratory," and "Anti-Slavery and Lyceum Oratory," and they are all racy with anecdote. The volume is not so much a discussion of particular orators and their work as it is a treatment of the development of oratory in its relation to the history of the country. Inevitably it touches upon many of the things that have stirred men's souls from the days of Cotton Mather to Wendell Phillips, but the author's vein of pleasantness serves to give interest to the story without reviving its intenser feelings. For the color that it gives to the days when from the pulpit or the rostrum men gave voice to their deepest convictions, the book is well worth reading, brief and rambling though it be.

*More exposition
of Nietzsche.*

The projected translation of the complete writings of Friedrich Nietzsche has not found sufficient favor to warrant its continued publication, and the three volumes already issued are likely to be all that we shall have for some time. Possibly the ideas of this remarkable man may turn out to be *Zukunfts-philosophie*, but the present does not find them acceptable. Undiscouraged, however, by the failure of the complete edition, Mr. Thomas Common has set about attracting the public to his philosopher in a new way. He has just published, through Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., a volume entitled "Nietzsche as Critic, Philosopher, Poet, and Prophet," which is essentially a compilation of choice and striking excerpts from the writings of Nietzsche. The book makes an attractive appearance; the passages are not too long to grow wearisome; and, altogether, the book is calculated to provide a favorable introduction of the philosopher to a circle of new readers. An etched portrait and an introductory essay are important features of the volume.

BRIEFER MENTION.

A noble bit of literature, presented in a thoroughly fitting and beautiful form, is to be found in the reprint of Thoreau's essay "Of Friendship," lately issued in a special limited edition by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Produced at the Riverside Press under the direction of Mr. Bruce Rogers, the volume is in every mechanical detail a fine example of artistic, dignified, and conservative workmanship. Of the essay itself, Robert Louis Stevenson said that it contained "the noblest and most useful passage I remember to have read in any modern author," and James Russell Lowell declared it altogether "worthy of one who has so long communed with Nature and with Emerson." This little reprint is a volume to be cherished by those book-lovers who have been fortunate enough to secure a copy.

The "French and English Dictionary," prepared by Messrs. Hjalmar Edgren and Percy Burnet, and published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co., is a welcome improvement upon school dictionaries of the ordinary type. It is representative of the best modern philological scholarship, and its intelligent use of phonetic marks and other symbols makes possible the introduction of a great deal of helpful information for which one would consult most dictionaries in vain. Stress is laid upon the three features of phonetic pronunciation, sound etymologies, and the dates of the earliest appearance of French words in the language. The editors have not been afraid of inserting proper names and irregular forms in the alphabetical series, for which many perplexed students will be grateful. We note one necessary criticism. A prefatory table gives us the astonishing information that "five francs to the dollar is the par of exchange, which fluctuates from time to time." Now fluctuation is the one thing which is impossible to a par of exchange, and the relation between the franc and the dollar is not to be expressed so simply as that.

NOTES.

Kinglake's "Eothen" forms a welcome volume in the "Temple Classics" series, imported by the Macmillan Co.

"A Laboratory Course in Plant Physiology," by Dr. William F. Ganong, is published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

A new novel by Dr. James Ball Naylor, author of "Ralph Marlowe," will be issued next month by the Saalfeld Publishing Co.

Volume III. of Dr. Orello Cone's series of "International Handbooks to the New Testament," including Hebrews, Colossians, Ephesians, etc., has just been published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"A Little Book of Tribune Verse," by the late Eugene Field, extracted from the files of the Denver "Tribune" by Mr. Joseph G. Brown, is published by Messrs. Tandy, Wheeler & Co., Denver.

It is announced that the music publications of Messrs. Scott, Foresman & Co., including the "Modern Music Series" and its complementary books, will hereafter be issued under the imprint of Messrs. Silver, Burdett & Co.

Mr. Roswell Field's story "The Passing of Mother's Portrait," published in a recent issue of the "Atlantic Monthly," is soon to be issued in book form by Mr. William S. Lord of Evanston, Ill. The edition will be limited.

"Crazes, Credulities, and Christian Science," by Dr. Charles M. Oughton, is a publication of Mr. E. H. Colegrove, Chicago. The book is excellently named, and plain speaking, combined with plain sense, are its conspicuous virtues.

"The Legend of Sir Lancelot du Lac," by Miss Jessie L. Weston, is Volume XII. of "The Grimm Library," published by Mr. David Nutt. The origin, development, and position of this work in the Arthurian cycle are the matters considered in this excellent monograph.

"Japan and America" is a new monthly paper, edited by Mr. Stanhope Sams, and published in New York. Its contents are half English and half Japanese, the latter being printed in roman characters. Indeed, one of the chief aims of the paper is to popularize this particular innovation.

"The Chevalier de St. George and the Jacobite Movement in his Favour," edited by Mr. Charles S. Terry, and published by Mr. David Nutt, is a narrative, ingeniously pieced together from contemporary sources, of one of the most fascinating movements in English and Scotch history.

We are very much opposed to the abridgment of works of literature for school purposes, but if ever the process is justifiable, it is in the case of such a book as "Clariissa Harlowe." Mr. C. H. Jones, at any rate, has thought the work justifiable, and has performed it with much skill. Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. are the publishers.

"The Current Encyclopedia," issued by the Modern Research Co., Chicago, is a new monthly publication designed to deal, in encyclopedic manner, with the topics that are uppermost in the public mind. It has the Rev. Samuel Fallows for editor-in-chief, and has provided itself with an excellent staff of contributors. There will be two volumes a year, and the indexing will be cumulative until a volume is complete. The

first number, dated July, makes a very creditable showing, although history and politics seem to get a disproportionate share of attention. This inequality, we are promised, will be remedied in subsequent issues.

Beginning with September, the publication of "Shakespeareana," a quarterly periodical conducted by The Shakespeare Society of New York, will be resumed. The Society also announces its thirteenth publication, "The Sonnets and Shakespeare's Rival Poet, with a Reprint of Chapman's Related Poems," by Mr. Arthur Acheson. The volume will be issued late in October, in the usual limited edition.

A most attractive and satisfactory edition of the complete works of Charles Stuart Calverley is published by the Macmillan Co. in connection with Messrs. George Bell & Sons of London. The volume contains a photogravure portrait, and an extended biographical notice prepared by Sir Walter J. Sendall, editor of the "Literary Remains of C. S. Calverley," and a long-time friend of the poet.

The report of the Agular Free Library Society of New York City for the past two years has just been issued, and shows a record of remarkable progress in an excellent work. The Society maintains four free libraries, which are mostly situated in poor and densely populated sections of the city, and which show a large increase in circulation each year. The open shelf system is now used in all of these libraries, and each one has a reference room and also a children's room. During the past two years 45,767 readers have made use of the main reference room.

It seems that John Fiske, at the time of his death, was at work upon "New England and New France in America," the one work needed to make his historical series practically complete from the Discovery to the Revolution. This work would doubtless have been finished long ago had not the author's attention been diverted by the enterprise called the "History of All Nations," under the editorship of Professor Wright of Harvard. This series of volumes, twenty-four in number, will appear in the Autumn, and for it Fiske wrote the three volumes devoted to the history of the New World.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

August, 1901.

Actor, the, — Is he Illiterate? Stuart Robson. *Forum*.
 Amateur Spirit, The. *Atlantic*.
 August Days. John Burroughs. *Harper*.
 Biographers, Prince of. P. A. Sillard. *Atlantic*.
 Canada, The Isolation of. J. D. Whelpley. *Atlantic*.
 Christian Science, Logic of. W. D. McCrackan. *No. Amer.*
 Citizen, An Exemplary. W. D. Howells. *North American*.
 College Students, Luxury among. W. R. Harper. *Century*.
 Country House, An Old. R. Le Gallienne. *Harper*.
 Cuba's Industrial Possibilities. A. G. Robinson. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Darmstadt, Exposition of Artist Colony in. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Democracy, Passing of. H. G. Wells. *North American*.
 Devery, Chief, and his Men. Arthur Ruhf. *McClure*.
 Dramatic Critic, Reminiscences of. H. A. Clapp. *Atlantic*.
 English of the English. Julian Ralph. *Harper*.
 English Spelling, Simplification of. Brander Matthews. *Cent.*
 English Thought in Germany, Former Influence of. *No. Amer.*
 Fiske, John. *Atlantic*.
 Fiske, John. John G. Brooks. *Review of Reviews*.
 Fiske, John, and the History of New York. *North American*.
 Folk Tale, An Old London. M. D. Conway. *Harper*.
 Gaelic Revival in Ireland. Thos. O'Donnell. *Rev. of Revs.*
 Gold, Effect of New Supplies of. G. E. Roberts. *No. Amer.*

Government Exhibit at Buffalo. F. W. Clarke. *Forum*.
 Haeckel, Professor, and his Work. Ray S. Baker. *McClure*.
 Hundred Years' War of To-Day. R. D. Blumenfeld. *Harper*.
 India, Impressions of. H. C. Potter. *Century*.
 Industrial Changes since 1893. C. D. Wright. *World's Work*.
 Insular Cases, The. Geo. F. Edmunds. *North American*.
 Latin America, Our Trade with. F. Emory. *World's Work*.
 Metric System and International Commerce. J. H. Gore. *For.*
 Moon, Birth and Death of the. E. S. Holden. *Harper*.
 Mosquitoes and Disease. L. O. Howard. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 New York City, Rural. Jesse L. Williams. *Scribner*.
 New York, Midsommer in. Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer. *Century*.
 Niagara, Chaining of. O. E. Dunlap. *World's Work*.
 Pacification by Arson. Exul. *Forum*.
 Pan-American as Work of Art. C. H. Caffin. *World's Wk.*
 Pan-American Exhibits, Stories of Interesting. *World's Wk.*
 Pan-American Exposition, The. W. H. Page. *World's Wk.*
 Pan-American, Play-Side of. Mary B. Hartt. *World's Wk.*
 Paris Commune, The, 30 Years after. Wm. Trant. *Century*.
 Pension System, Defects in Our. F. E. Leupp. *Forum*.
 Philippines, Katipunan of the. L. W. V. Kennon. *No. Amer.*
 Photographing by Light of Venus. W. R. Brooks. *Century*.
 President's Tour, The. Henry L. West. *Forum*.
 Provincialism, The New. A. R. Kimball. *Atlantic*.
 Railway Combinations, Recent. H. T. Newcomb. *Rev. of Rev.*
 Reciprocity or the Alternative. Brooks Adams. *Atlantic*.
 Russia, America's Agricultural Regeneration of. *Century*.
 Sea, Life in the. C. M. Blackford, Jr. *North American*.
 Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. J. L. Rodriguez. *Forum*.
 Speculation, Uses of. Charles A. Conant. *Forum*.
 Statistical Blunders. Henry Gannett. *Forum*.
 Supreme Court and Dependencies. G. S. Boutwell. *N. Amer.*
 Taft, Governor, and Our Philippine Policy. *Rev. of Reviews*.
 Trade Unionism, Effect of, on British Industries. *N. Amer.*
 Train-Dispatcher, Duties of a. C. DeL. Hine. *Century*.
 Two-Party System, Failure of. Albert Watkins. *Forum*.
 Tyler, Moses Coit. W. P. Trent. *Forum*.
 Venice Gardens. Lee Bacon. *Century*.
 Workman's "Golden Age" in America. W. J. Ghent. *For.*
 World's National Indebtedness. O. P. Austin. *No. Amer.*
 Yeatman, James E., — A Great Citizen. *Review of Reviews*.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 52 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

BIOGRAPHY.

Richard Croker. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 372. New York: Life Publishing Co. \$2.
 Marcus Whitman and the Early Days of Oregon. By William A. Mowry, Ph.D. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 341. Silver, Burdett & Co. \$1.50.
 The Practical Life Work of Henry Drummond. By Cuthbert Lennox; with Introduction by Hamilton W. Mabie. With portraits, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 244. James Pott & Co. \$1.

HISTORY.

The Story of Bruges. By Ernest Gilliat-Smith; illus. by Edith Calvert and Herbert Railton. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 418. "Medieval Towns." Macmillan Co. \$2.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

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 The Wife of Bath's Tale: Its Sources and Analogues. By G. H. Maynardier. 12mo, uncut, pp. 222. "Grimm Library." London: David Nutt.
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